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PUBLISHED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF PRINTERS.—OFFICE ON PRINTERS ALLEY, BETWEEN UNION AND DRADERICK STREETS.

Dabidson County Directory.

PART TERMEN CARLES RIVER DITY DOVERNMENT. French dentern.

WILLIAM SHANE, Reporter .. B Deputy Marshale-W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tucker and Jumes A. Breite. - ye rafe load on it would the Clerks of the Murine - John Chumbler, sweeten, first Jon L. Ryan, second ; and John Reddick, third. Too Asserted William Debrick, N. 1811.

Recessio Collector A. B. Shankband. Water Tur Collector E. B. Gurrett Typessee-B. Binty.

Wheef Master—Thomas Leadin.

Bayerintendent of the Workhouse-J. Q. Dield.

Nuperintendent of the Water Works—James Wynty. Chief of the First Department - Internal Sections; Section of the Contetory - T. R. McBrins Section Commercial L. Rieward. Oily Attorney-John McPhall Smith. The

OITY COUNCIL Board of Alderman M. M. Bring, President ; J. 1 Newman, G. & J. Marfield, H. C. Scorni, Was, S. Chest-ham, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Clathorne, and Jas. Robb. Conneil-W. P. Jones, President ; William Roberts, T. J. Yarbrough, Wist Driver, Wag. Showart. Louis Hough, W. Mulling, James Turner, O. M. South pate, A. J. Colo, Jac. Dorie, Andrew Anderson, J. B.

Knowles, so d John Cready. READERS OF THE SECTION OF THE OWN CHARLES Previous - Knowless, Scowel and Calc. Pair Worls-Anderson, furth and Chiburne. Server - Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, In vis, Brien, day field, Cheatham and Claiborne.

Wharf-Newman, Stawatt and Trimer. Joses, May Reid and Sloan. schools-Chentham, Mayfield and Knowles, Pire Department-Cready, Briver and Nawman. Ons-Siriver, Cheatharn and Davis. . . fory-Smith, Stowart and Nowman. Market House -Roberts, Stewart and Torner Slopes Hough, Calborns and Davis. Pulice-Chinabhami, Beron and Amterna Springs - Hough, Claiborne and Brien.
Workhouse - Cheatham, May fold and Knowles.
Improvements and Highestores Cole, Squest and

Public Property-Brien, Cheatham and Turner Pest House-Mayletic Jones and Reborts. may The Bload of Aldermen meets the Theoday, max perceiting the second and fourth Thursdays in such baserth, and the Common Common the second and learth Thursdays in such mouth.

NIGHT POSICE TOTAL burst Listenspot of Min. Varbetosigte. focund Lieutenent-John H. Davis, Policensus-Wint Jackson; John Cawender, Nich Davis, Joid Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cohtest, William Mayo, John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Pinkett, Robert Scott, W. W. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew Jogos David Yates, and Charles Helli.

N. DEBILY, COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sherif-James M. Hinton, Deputies Thomas Holo Stopher Pittless Gerrett 47144193

Owener-N H Belcher. Ronger -John Corbitt. reans Dillight-J. S. Belley 25 0 0 Railroad Tax Collector—W. D. Robertson. Constables for the Nudwills District.—John D. Got

I POGUNTY COURT ! Judge-Ben, James Whitworth. Clerk-P. Lindsley Nichol. Age The Jidge's Druft been also got Monday !

each month, and the Quarterly Court, composed o the Magistrates of the County, is hold the first Mos ORCUIT COURT. Judge-Hon. Nathaniel Buxter.

Clerk-bays Gilegello Y.II MAN sor The Court meets the first Monday in Mar BELL ORIMINAL GOURT, MALE

Judge-Hots. William E. Turber Clerb-Charles E. Diggons. 63 The Court mosts the list Monday to April As cost and December.

HAM THOO KNOWNED DES Charceller Hou. Samuel D. Printron

Cirk and Master-J. E. Glesvas. mar The Court meets the first stonday in May and

COFFEER O 64ES TELL.

Jone F. Hine, Grand Secretary, should be addressed Tenassas Lodge, No. 1—Meets overy Turnelay Krun-log, at their Bad, on the corner of Union and Summer streets. The officers for the present term, are: O. S. Lesseng N. G. S. & Mafer, Y. S. J. L. Weskley, Secretary ; L. K. Spain, Treasurer.

Trabus Lodge, No. 10-Meets at the same place trees Monday Kyoning. The officers are A. A. Secretary , B. F. Brown, Treasurer.

Smiley Ludge, Mr. bit-oblects at Gody Hall, on South Cherry street, every Friday Evening. The officers S blife Onion SETS, for sale by common a man. Wyalt, Secretary, W. W. Millery Treasurer. Aurera Lodge, No. 165, (German)-Monte at the Hall, corner of Union and Summer streets, every Thursday Evening, The officer and Charles Rich, N.G., F. Friedman, V.G., —— Bitterlich, Scarctary;

Hidysig Becomposent No. 1 .- Mintows the shore Hall on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The officers are: J. E. Mille, C.P.; T. H. Mellevde, H.P. O. F. Paller, S. W. Denney, Barrier, Phys. Lett. A 5000 F

above Hall on the speech seat fourth Wednesday nights of each month. The officers are Jan. T. Belt, C.P.; Henry Apple, H.P.; L. Moker, S.W.; R. Fried-Torontone

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. Louisville & Nastrello R. S. Williams burneral T. St. A. M.

** ACT: 84 \$.50, P.M. Nashville & Decatur R.R. Train leaves at 6,00, A M., Nach. & Chuttanoogu R. R. Train leaves at 10.00, A.M.

ADAMS REPRESSOUMPANY.

OFFICE: No. 21, Consult STREET. Persons wishing its soud Freight and Packages by the Morning Trains of the Louisville and Nasuvicts, and Namewills and Designer. Ratibliane, must have the union as the Other by 8 o'clock the

No. 7 COLUMN STREET, N. SHOPPING PARTY

DAVIDSON GOUNTY DIRECTORY - Continued.

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS. Post-Headquarters on High street. Gen. Dumout Distrib Hendquarters on Summing accord The Ford's residente.) Capt Green, A. A. G. Propos Marshal Readquarters on Church str (Feeding Scuttery.) Col. Santily Mutthews Olig Ateletest Quartermenter - Readquarters of Charry street; No. 10, (Judge Calrade registrate.) hpt J D Bogbaw. Assistant Quartermantw-Clinitatiooga Depot-Outs Aristani Quariprosate - Vine sizest, tear Mrs. Poli a residence. Capt. B. M. Lemb. Capt. J. M. Hale. -No. 27. Market street.

Chief Commissary ... Hondiquerters, No. 10, Vine et. Capt. R. Macfordy. Commissury of Subelglasco-Hound attact. Capt. nd College streets. Lieut Charles Allen. Medical Director-Summer street (Or Ford's old endouge), Surgeon E. Swift. Medical Parrepor's Office-Gauch alreet, Masonic Sulliting J. R. Pinres, Sergeon, 8th Kentucky In fantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS. orthern Mail, via Louisville, arrives Dalty, 5.30 P.36. Columbia, sta T & A B.R. nerives 4 8.30 P.St. Shalby title, via H. & C. R.B. arrives " 3.50 P.M. Labanon, arrives # 12.00 M. leaves " 2.00 P.M. demphis Mail, leaves Daily, v. a Loubsville and Cairo. POST-OFFICES OPEN BEYOND LEBANON ABE-

Liberty, Alexandria; Smithville, Watertown Jenning's Fork POST-OFFICES ON LINE OF N. & C. B.R -Jordan's Valley, or Shelbyville, Christians. Palmetto.

B. B. CONNOR & BRO. COMMERSION MERCEANTN, NO. & COLLEGE STREET.

New Stock just received and for sale low to class out Consignments. 200 Bits. Salt, for sale by CONNOR & MRO

100 bears SALT, for male by CONNOR & BRO. 5O Colla ROFE, for sale by CONNOR 4 BRO. 40 bbla Coal Off, for sale by CONNOR & BRO

10 half lobin. Coal Citt., for such hy CONNOR N HEO 150 domen likoomis, for male by CONNOR a BRO 50 bates SOAP, for sale by CONNOR & BRO

50 buxes STARCH, for side by CONNOR & BRO. 12 objects THA, for sale by CONNUR & BEU

12 half cheets TKA, for sale by 12 and in TRA, for sale by CONNOR & SHO CONNER & BRO. 10 bhase Yough NOWDERS, for sale by CONNON & BIRO.

20 curks 30th , for eale by connois a time. 100 gross MAYCHES, for sale by CONNOR a Billion

25 boxes flar CAMBLES, for sale by CONNOR & BRO 25 boxes COFFEE, for sain by CO-NOR & CO. 14 bbis, VINENAR, for sale by CONNER A BRO.

1 O hits SALMON, for sale by CONNOR & BRO-24 the MACK LOID, for eals by CONNOR & BRIT, 5 and REBRING, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

2 hite SRAD, the mile by DONNOR A BRO. 19 hole. THOUT, for said by CONNOR & BRO. 10 Phia MARKETEL for sale by COSNOR & BOO. 4 bbla. Cities, for sale by common a smo.

16 boxes dried HEBUNG, for sale by CONNOR & BRD. 16 buyes Dried Scaled, for said by SESSOR BLEBOOL 80 kegs NAILS, for sale by CONNOR & 1910.

50 bble Crushed Hogar, for sale by Carnon & MRO. 125 ap 8 CONNOR A HRO. 500 bbs FLOUR; for sale by COS'NOR & BRO.

20 casks HAMS/ for said by CONSO & BRO. Trabus Lodge, No. 10—Neets at the same place every Munday Krenbus. The effects are A. A. Campbell, N. G. Heary Apple, V. G.; J. L. Park, 200 blis due POTATORS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. Secretary, R. F. Brown, Terranger. 20 horse freely darries REED, for male by

O thereos Canwaged Habit, with a large set of all nour old stand, No. 5 College street.

ap 6

B. B. CONNOR & SEC.

DR. COLEMAN'S PRIVATE DISPENSARY

fully onlied to title order, No. 21 Deadorick street, second floor, between Cherry and the Square.

Dr. Cottana is an abil prescriptions of medicine, his shows configuration and medicine, his shows continued experience and flattering absence for many years past, in the treatment of retrars Dreases, has induced him to devote his unitarie. Heavy coses of the most investment of the number. Heavy coses of the most investment character have promptly yielded to his immureyed authors of teasure.

Frimary, measurity, teritary and fleetofflary hypothic floorerment, then the first the results and winners organis, most with no rentainness to his resolution.

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Hashville Ainion.

se profit sets de Ex Man deligen press. DARKY DROWN THE RESIDENCE PLANTING THE REdesign from the week property of Women Cown per automatical and analysis us; WATES OF ADVERTISING.

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TO ADVERTISERS IN DETAIL THE RATION WILL SHAW FOLLOWS

of any others to how you

10 per acut.

Agr. Agvertisements inserted in the Local tolonar charged at the rate of twenty cents per line.

(Assays imay be unade periodically when agreed apon; but every such change will inverse extra expense to be unit for by the advertiser.

Advertiser excepting the passe contracted for unit. he alonged for the more.

Marriage and Funeral Notices, then exceeding five times, will be charged at the nor steam affvert sing rates Announcements of Candidutes.

Cash required in advance for all advertisements, saless by special agreement.

We, the undersigned, have this day adepted the above rates, to which we bind correlves attacky to ndhezm WM. CAMBBON, for the Union DOLL AND JOHN WALLACK, In the Donald

Nassytting Tenn., July 12, 1692. SUNDAY MORNING, AUG. 10, 1862

Interesting from Richmond and Salisbury.

ALE HOW EXPLIED ARE DOWNER. Statement by Surgeon John McGregor-Es-periènces of Troclve Months' Captivity-How Union Prisoners are Treated-Heartless Conduct of Rebel Women-Their In . human Treatment of the Sick and Dead— Large Number of Rebel Troops in Rich-mond—Letter from Col. Corcoran.

(From the New York Tribane.)

By the arrival of Surgeon John Me-

teers, in this city from Salisbury, N. C., who has been unconditionally discharged, we are enabled to lay before our readers the progress of events at various places in the South, including Richmond, which latter city the Surgeon has also lately been in. Dr. McGregor was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, and has, ever since that memorable day, been a close captive among the robels both at Richmond and Salisbury, North Carolina. He arrived in this city, direct from Salisbury, on Friday last. On the day of the battle of Bull Rus, Dr. McGeegor remained with his men during the heaviest fire, and did all in his power to alleviate their sufferings and give them encouragement under the severe ordeal of conflict which they were obliged to meet, and which the Connecticut troops met upon that occa-sion, to their honor may it be said, without flinching, until the disastrous retreat was commenced. Dr. McGregor remained on the battlefield seven days after the fight, engaged in attending to the worst of the wounded. From thence he was taken to Richmond, together with other Union prisoners, among whom was Col. Corcoran. These prisoners were detained in Richmond until the 10th of September, when they were sent down to Charleston. The main points of interest occur-ring in these vicinities during this period, have been detailed at length by parties who returned North since, and it will here be unnecessary to go over them. Having remained five days in Charleston Prison, they were removed to Castle Pinckney, where they remained until the landing of the fleet at Port Royal. The prisoners were then sent back to the Charleston ja I, where they were detained until the lat of January. It was in this jail that they were confined during the great conflagration, which took place in Charleston. Every house and everything in the neighborhood of the jail were on fire, and the yard was filled with burning brands, and all imaginable rubbish, coming from the burning buildings. chance to save themselves from burning up, were confined in separate cells. The fire burned everything around the jail, and it was a miracle how that building escaped without sharing the same fate.

It was about this period that Dr. Griswold, one of the Union Assistant-Surgeons, died. After his death the officer in charge called upon Gen lipley, in order to ascertain what disposition he should make of the body. He received the following reply; "Dig a hole and bury him like a damnod dog!" And this is the kind of feeling which exists all over the South in regard to such matters. Truly we are fighting as a set of semisavages, instead of men whom some claim to be our brothers. During their stay in Charleston, Dr. McGregor states that the treatment of the Union prisioners was most savage. They never received the least particle of necessary apparel, and had to live upon rations consisting of them. These backs were also put into bacon and broad. The bacon was of the service to order to carry soldiers from worst description, being alive with maggots, and the bread sone as a lemon. On the 1st of January the party left

umbia they could hear the caunonading descriptions were passing back through quite plainly, Previous to leaving Char- the the city. Heavy siege guns, with leston, however, the greatest panic pro-vailed in that city and it was expected that the Union troops would occupy the place in a short time. In the opinion of many in would require but five thousand men to do this.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, SUNDAY. AUGUST 10, 1862.

Upon arriving at Columbia the prisoners were at once confined in a close jail. Their fare at this place is claimed to have been better than on any former occasion. Captain Shiver, the Rebel officer in charge, did all in his power to make them comfortabe; but the women of Col-umbia, when they heard of the kindness being shown "the Yankees," made quite an outery about it, and it was stopped and Captain Shiver was arrested. sequently, however, on investigation into the circumstances, that officer was reinstated in his position. Thirteen of the Union prisoners escaped while at Col-umbia. A portion of them were gone over six weeks, having reached within a few miles of the Union line, but were all subsequently recaptured. During their confinement in this place the officers and men occupied their time in making rugs and other articles. A large amount of these were sold by the men. Boxes of clothing from the United States Government were received at this place, not a particle of anything being furnished by

the Confederate Government: A few days before they left Columbia, which was on the 28th of February, Col. Corcoran and the other hostages, were released. They were notified by Colonel Preston that arrangements had been made for an exchange of prisoners; and on the 26th of February stacted on their journey North. Owing to the insufficiency of transportation, the personers were di-vided into three detachments. Colonel Wilcox took charge of one, Colonel Corcoran of another, and Colonel Woodruff of the third. They were obliged to give a parole not to attempt to escape, al-though a detachment of soldiers was sent with them. The penalty of such an attempt was set down in writing to be an ignominious death. On arriving in Raleigh they missed the cars, and were detained there some six hours, at which point they met the Roancke prisoners, who had been exchanged by our Government. These men had also been detained at Raleigh. The latter expressed themselves quite pleased at the treatment which they received at the North, the officers showing their side arms as a proof

On starting once more, the party arrived at Petersburg about sunriso next They were here also detained, on account of the cars being taken pos session of by the Wise Legion. Considerable excitement existed in the city at the time, and several persons were ar-rested for treason for simply walking Gregor of the Third Connecticut Volunwith Col. Corcoran in the streets. This some interesting intelligence relative to fact, as well as that of the unjust suspicions announced in regard to Colonel Corcoran giving information to his Government at the time, has been given publicity to. The party were then permitted to proceed on their way, arriving in Richmond, for the second time, on the 28th of February, when they were marched to a tobacco factory and put in close confinement. And now comes the most bitter part of the recital. Although the newspapers have of late been teeming with accounts of the suffering of our brave Union prisoners in Richmond and other places, yet a statement coming from a gentleman of such known intelligence and standing as Dr. McGregor, must not

they met at Raleigh.

be heedlessly passed over. The prison where the Union soldiers were confined was, shortly before their taking posseraion of it, used as a hospital, and no beds were procured for them, only ald ticks which had been used for a length of time by fever patients and wounded soldiers. They remained in this building until a few days after the attack of the Merriman upon our fleet, when they were removed to Libby's buildings, on Carey street. The effcers, numbering about seventy, were placed in one room, eighty by one -hundred and forty in size, and not allowed to leave it on any account whatever. Their guard commenced amusing them-selves by building a large fire in the room, saying they would "smoke out the damned Yankees;" an operation they stere hearly successful in performing. Complaints being made to the rebel offieers, they only laughed at the idea as a good joke. A citizen prisoner leaped from the third-story window to the ground, every part of his system being broken by the dreadful concussion. This unfortunate man was allowed to remain in this condition for hours before the rebel soldiers would allow assistance to reach him. Two days after, he breathed While the fire was raging in full fury, his inst in the most intense agony. Anthe prisoners, instead of being given a other incident of brutality was exhibited on the finding of the body of a drowned man in the canal. A rope was attached, and hanging above the water it was allowed to remain in that condition for weeks, presenting a most horrible spec-tacle to the eyes of all passers by. The probability is that it was a Union man on whom the rebels vented their spleen in this demoniac manner.

While in Richmond at that time re-eliforcements for Yorktown passed through that city in large numbers. The ships for obstructing James river were laden with-in sight of the prisoners, and the whole block adjoining the jail was taken down. Night and day troops passed through the city: After the battle of Williamsburg the rebel wounded could be plainly seen passing by, and able-bodied men by thousands were seen in backs hastening past, as if the exertions which were made during the day were too much for York depot to various points. After the robel army moved from Williamsburg nearer to Richmond, the streets and every

numbers of engines and cars from the York River Railroad, were drawn through the streets, Army wagons, filled with ammunition and all other appurtenances of grim warfare, were hurried through as fast as possible. The passing and repassing of troops was constant, and every costume and every species of arms might be seen in the ranks. Consternation was pictured in every feafure when the news came of the army retreating. The terrible cannounding shook the very foundation of the city, and it was the general belief smoog all that the city would be in the hands of the Union-

into before long. Believing this fact of the Union frimph, the prisoners were immediately hurried off to Salisbury, N. C. They

The condition of the hospital at this ocality is described as heartrending in the extreme to think upon—the majority of the sick having to lie on the floor, without anything under them. The principal diseases were typhold fover, scurvy and diarrhoes. There was no medicine or food of any consequence, and the oor fellows had to endure their agonies n silence, without any remedy whatever. The first of our soldiers who died at this atation was interred in the Lutheran burying ground, but the women of Saisbury came forward and interfered in this also, as at Columbia, and the body was removed to a tanyard where all subsequent interments were made.

With regard to the names of those who died, Dr. McGregor was unable to furnish a list. Now, when one looks at the terrible depravity of the women of the South in this connection, it must appear actually horrifying. But it will not do to harp on the subject at length, as the mere fact is impressive enough, without clothing it that everything had been returned to in any flourishing language. A fund was them. These rebels expressed it as their | got up, smong the Union officers for hosopinion that when they started from the pital purposes; but so exhorbitant was North they understood it was for the the price demanded for medicines it was purpose of being exchanged for those impossible to purchase them-one ounce of castor oil costing one dellar, and half

a drachm of quinine the same price. The officers' room also commanded a good view of the railroad, and there passed during a fortnight over one thousand troops per day to Richmond. It was understood that there were nine thousand troops at Charlottesville waiting trans-

portation. One circumstance which Dr. McGregor desires to allude to particularly, is the death of Captain Tillinghast of the regular army, who acted as aid to General McDowell, and who died the third day after the battle of Bull Run, from a bullet wound in the abdomen. Shortly before his death, he was visited by the rebel General Evans, who recognized in him an old classmate. Evans took the Captain's wedding-ring from his floger, together with other valuables which he had on his person. Taking the blouse of the gallant soldier, and holding it before his eyes, which were already glazed in death, he tauntingly said that he would send the article to his wife, to show where her husband had been shot-there appearing a hole in the back part of the louse, the missile of death passing right through. Captain Tillinghast was buried under a cherry tree, and the place marks where lie the remains of as brave a sol-

dier as ever drew aword. These are the principal features which have characterized the captivity of Dr. McGregor among the rebels. His close confinement has of course kept from him any movement outside of the prison walls. He left Salisbury, N. C., on the 26th of July, and arrived here by way of Fortress

Gen. Curita's Form of Free Papers. It is said that there are about five thousand contraband Arkansas negroes within the Federal lines. The following is the form of free papers issued by Gen. Coarts to the confiscated negroes:

Headquartens of the Southwest, J. Helena, Aug., July 21, 1802. (Special Order No. 157. Jerry White, a colored man, formerly slave, having by direction of his owner been engaged in rebel service, is hereby confisented as being contraband of war, and not being needed in the public service, is permitted to pass the pickets of the command Northward, and is forever emancipated from his master, who permitted him to assist in attempts to break up the Government and laws of our country. By command of

Maj-Gen. CURTIS. James Warrs, (in red ink.) All the officers and many of the privates in Gen. Cuntue's army are supplied with servants.

RELIEF FOR THE GOLD INPLATION .-The high premium of gold in this city has stimulated shipments of the precious metal from California. The Aspin-wall steamer that arrived yescerday brought \$873,000, and by telegraph from San Francisco we learn that the steamer which left that city on the 11th inst. has on board \$050,000, and the steamer of the 21st has \$1,114,000-making a total monthly shipment of nearly three mil-The next month may be expected to produce a still greater increase; so that the precious metal will soon find its level, THE NEW ORLEANS PRESS.

Leven for about horosa andra The Delta Under Sie New Regime. Correspondence of the New York Times

NEW OBLEANS, Thrusday, July 24, 1862.

-The Defta is one of the most original of presses. In New York you would understand it; in New Orleans it is an enigma. It is so outspoken, so direct, the beginning, 500,000 men instead of and fearless in its accusations. Its habit 75,000 of "naming names-its decorum toward the worthy-its violence toward the guilty-these characteristics among a people who have been accustomed to whisper upon matters which the Del'e treats of in Ciceronean tones, surprises. The Picayane has once or twice wilted under its score and its sharp sareasm, The editors of the Delta are Capt. John hurried off to Salisbury, N. C. They were three days and two nights on the journey. On the way they met several stock, Vt., Age, and Major Joseph M. trains leaded with troops, most of them. Bell, the able Provest Judge. Captain carried no arms but Pikes. At Baleigh Clark is the chief and fighting editor, were large camps of instruction. Arriv- On the night before the rayival of the ing at Salisbury, they were placed in a Delia under the new regime, Capt. Clark garrison which contained some sixteen found a burly man in the office, reading consand prisoners. This garrison was proofs. He inquired of the foreman, Mr. formerly a cotton manufactoring estab-lishment, congisting of a large mill, four log cabina and six lockhouses. Several prisoners were there from Tuscaloosa. The quarters reserved for the officers commanded an excellent view of the Orleans upon their change of rulers and the expulsion of Wm. S. Munroe to Fort Jackson. It was I rther stated that, for ten years previous, there had not been an honest man in the Mayor's chair. As Stith was an Ex-Mayor of Thog and

thieving memory, the editor did not intorrupt his reading; but when he set down the proof he requested Mr. Stith to leave the office, and instructed the guards not to permit him to enter the office The next incident was this: again. Judge Walker, the ex-editor of the Delta, desired that a card be published in the paper announcing that he was not responsible for the changed sentiments of the ournal. The new editor took the ground that a traiter had no rights which a Union soldier was bound to respect, and therefore forbid the publication of the card. This went on for three days. Finally, Walker called at the editorial of-fice of the Delia, when, with haughty tone, he demanded as a right to have his repudiating card inserted. A keen colloquy ensued, which Capt, Clark brought to a close in the following language: "You presume on the forbearance of the Commanding General, who, though you are a traitor, has permitted you to go at large. You also come in here and demand editorial courtesy. You, Sir, who, baring the past eighteen months have done little else than plot treasen against and provided soldiers in the world. The the State. I owe you no courtesy. There is the door-go out; and while I occupy this chamber, never again enter it." The inquired, "see Capt. Clark?" "That is come to inquire about the payment of the rent." Clark looked at the minister, paused a moment and observed, "In view, ir, of the uses which you have permitted your building to be devoted to du-

ring the past year—uses so unworthy of Bible publishers and pions people—it is due to frankness that I should tell you that so long as I occupy this building, so long as there is a rebel in the field, I shall pay no rent to your Bible Society, Now do we understand each other?" must own you are plain spoken," said | and inquired shout his wounds. the plain talk and bold stand which the revivified Delta has taken under Clark, Brown & Bell.

therebellion. He says:

"Circumstances constantly changing the relative positions of men and things, frequently revoire that the policy of men and governments should be correspond-ingly changed; and I believe the time has come now, (perhaps it came long ago,) when the policy of our government toward these damuable robels should be materially changed." He repudiates the rose water and order No. 3 policy, and now advocates sterner measures; he wants the slaves to be employed; rebel property to be confiscated; the soldiers forage on the enemy, and to conquer he country as the army advances.

He makes one observation that must attract attention. The President has called for mere troops ; the army can be reinforced afteen or twenty per cent. by a very simple process. He states that sixty to seventy of his regiment are detailed on extra duty in driving teams, loading and unloading wagons, cooking and performing camp drudgery, which negroes should be set to doing. By em-ploying blacks these seventy soldiers could resume their musicts, and take their places in the ranks. Add to these, nearly as many more who are guarding rebel property and driving back to their rebel masters runaway loval slaves, and the fighting strength of the regiments would be increased fully one-fourth. But it is necessary first to abrogate Order No. 3, and set aside sentimental tenderness for slaveholding cut-throats.

General Hindman, the rebel commander in Arhanass, is too rufflanly even for the half savage community over which he presides. He was shot and severely wounded not long eince by a Texan Charleston for Columbia. The Union force were then at Stone, and being increased at Port Royal, so that in the route to Colnight. At this time army stores of all N. Y. Paper.

The Errors of the War In an admirable common sense speech in Cincinnati, a few nights ago, General Lewis Wallace pointed out what he con-sidered the leading mistakes of the war. He being an able man and a lirare, suc-cessful and observant soldier, his opinion is worthy of repetition.

First, We should have called out at

Second, That we could conquer the rebels by conciliation.

Third, That the negro was an element of weakness at the South, whereas he has proved an element of strength, for we

have been afraid to touch him, and he has taken care of robel families and raised produce while the white man fought in the army. Said the General: "There are four millions of that kind of labor to take care of the families and industry of the rebels. Now, suppose I should go to deff. Davis with a proposition that he should leave four millions of the white laboring men of the North un-disturbed, and provide for their families. Would be do it? No, he'd treat the proposition with scorn. You are the men he

at home to pursue your usual avocations, why in God's name should we allow his four millions to gwon undisturbed." Another error Gen. WALLACK considers to be, the motto, that " trade follows the We quote again:

wants to get at. Now, if he won't let

four millions of your laboring men stay

ilag." We quote again.
If these rebels don't know how to ma aufacture clothes, and boots and shoes, and other articles of necessity and comfort, where do they get them? [A veice -from England.] No, sir; not from England, but from Cincinnati and St. Louis, and from all other trading points along the frontier. After the recent naval battle at Mamphia, nay, before it was over, and before a soldier had landed in the city, trading men from Cincinnati and St. Louis were on the landing, and off for the country to buy up cotton. The lordly accesh asked the traders how they proposed to pay for it, and they hauled out their "greu-backs," but so-cesh shook his head; "green-backs" were not good enough for him; [laughter,] he must have gold, and so the traders paid him gold for his cotton, and to-day there is more gold in the pockets of the cotton-planters of Tennessee and Northern Alabama than there is in yours. These traders " don't care a damn" for the Government, so they make their mon-

cy. Who is down South to buy their clothing, their boots and shoes, their substantial and fancy articles? Not the soldiers, for they are clothed by the Govsecesh are there to buy them. They buy clothing, and boots and shoes by the cart load, not for their families, but to next incident was this: The Delta of-fice is owned by the Bible Society. Ear-the ragged and barefooted butternut solly in June a sanctimonious appearing dier comes out in a bran new suit. New, person presented himself. "Can I," he if the people can understand me, they my name," said the Editor. "I repre-my name," said the Editor. "I repre-sent the owners of this building, and I mander-in-Chief, I would stop the traderwill have no trading with these people the moment he offered there, and if he, didn't obey orders, I'd hang him. [Cheers, and cries of "Good for you."]

> A Gallant Indianian. wal A Fortena, Monroe Comespinuleness at the Philadel-

phia Juquirar property While among the wounded on the State of Maine, yesterday, we stopped by the stretcher of a line looking fellow, the parson, "Very well," said the Cap- through the shoulder, sir, bones bruken, tain; "good morning," and he withdrew,
These are but a few of the many incidents of Union-editorial life in New
Orleans. The overtopping circulation of

tain; "good morning," and he withdrew,
but am getting along very well. Do
you think they will put me ashore here?"

i replied that as his wound was so seOrleans. The overtopping circulation of
very, I thought he would be sent North, the Delta over the other Journals is the | and probably he might be so disabled as best proof I can give that the people like to require a discharge. 'Oh! no strill don't want a discharge; I want to go back to my regiment as soon as I can; want to have another chance at the rebiels." "What regiment do you belong to?"
"20th Indiana," be replied, "but you have not heard of us smong so many Wilcox, of the 52d Hilling Volunteers, Hoosier regiments; we were the only who was a conservative Democrat in civ- bufore Elchmond, but we did our work in il life, has written a letter defining the the rear guard, and whipped the rebels measures necessary to be taken to crush every time they attacked us." Said I. "Your State is raising eleven new regiments and six batteries more for the war." "Is she? I knew it! I knew it! God bless the Hoosier State!" he exclaimed, while his eyes lighted up with fresh blood quickened into action. "I knew it blood quickened into action. "I knew it sir; there will never be any need of drafting in Indiana. We went into this was to save the Union, and every man in our State will volunteer to uphold the old Stars and Stripes, and crush out this

rebellion." Pinding that he was becoming too estness for his welfare, and perceiving that he was nearly exhausted by excitement, I grasped his hand and bid him good bys. He was a true type of the noble men from the West. His regiment numbered some 950 men when it left Norfolk for the army of the Potomac, well drilled, healthy and hearty. They reached the front two weeks before the terrible battles beginning with the 25th of June. In their first fight they lost one hundred and thirty-eight nion killed and sounded in twenty minutes time, get buthing has ever been said of the valor of this Indiana regiment. After the seven day's battles, the regiment mustered 500 men out of 960. At one time they checked a whole rebel brigade, and, unassisted, finally charged and musted it with the bayonet. They nearly finished two entire regiments of the enemy belonging to Georgia and North Carolina

THE NUMBE OF PRESTON S. BROOMS. An old colored woman, formerly a slave, is now residing in Baliway, New Jersey. She was the nurse of Preston S. Brooks, and has a large family of children, alt of them slaves. "Massa Brooks" she de-scribes as a bad boy and a cruel man to his people, whom he whipped terribly, and fed in a minerable manner, His brutality in childhood was fairly parent to the fercelty of his manhood,